The New English Humorist

It looks as if the mantle of Theodore Hook and Douglas Jerrold, which has seemed to ample for the shoulders of Mr. Burnand, Mr. Byron, and other minor English pretenders to the rôle of satirist and wit, was destined to devoive, unchallenged, on the author of "Vice Versa" and the Tinted Venua. The latter extravaganza, which has been reprinted in this country by the Appletons, more than confirms the expectations raised by Mr. Anstey's first venture in the field of farcical romance, but which some intervening stories-though they might have made the fortune of a new aspirant for favor-did not fully sustain. The reader must be indeed exacting who will not acclaim the mirth-provoking qualities as well as the admirable workmanship of Mr. Anstey's latest

There is no definition of humor or of wit which this extravaganza does not go near to satisfy, whether we go to the great those expounders who were also consum-mate masters in this kind, like Addison and Thackeray. All acknowledge that the very pith of humor lies in incongruity, and assuredly nothing could be more incongruous than the pivotal conception of Mr. Anstey's grotesque story. We have all read in the "Earthly Paradise" Mr. Morris's paraphrase of the medieval legend, according to which a ring placed upon the linger of a statue of Aphrodite woke the goddess from the sleep to which she, In common with all the deities of Olympus, was consigned by the triumph of Christianity. The er of the ring, according to the old story, found himself bound to Aphrodite by inviolaties - much to his dismay, because was upon the eve of marriagefinally, through the intervention of a sorcerer, evades his unwelcome obligaflons. The tale, like the legend of Tannhauser, would be happily adapted to melodramatic perceive its inimitable fitnesss for farcical romance. What, indeed, could be more fruitfully and enchantingly incongruous than the resusdresser, the type and embodiment of all that is filterate, crass, hide bound, commonulace, and vulgar in cockneydom. A Greek statue of the ddess had, it seems, been stolen and deposited temporarily by the purioiners in one of the East End music gardens frequented by the humbler shop people, this being somewhat law's myrmidons, invoked by the despoiled owner, would be apt to look for chaf d'couvre. Here the hair dresser who, albough engaged to be married to a florist, has allowed himself to flirt a little with an old dame in the millinery line, tries the ring intended for his betrothed on the fingers of the statue, where, to his horror, it adheres, predicament in which his failure to produce the ring involves him is ludicrous enough, and the glimpses of life in the cockney shop-keepwould even by themselves make this book one inal and peculiarly amusing features are the scenes between the revived goddess and the lout of whom she is disposed to make a new Anchises or Adonis.

The inclinble absurdity of such a contrast

is brought out with uncommon definess and striness of touch, with an exquisite fidelity to the delicate ideal of the goddess of beauty and love upon the one hand, and with an uncompromising exposure of the coarseness and meanness of the London cad upon the other, that attest a surprising combination of gifts in the author of the colleguies. This is a story which could only have been written by a man who is atonce a scholar and an artist, an earnest student of the past and a keen observer of the present, able to perform both sleights according to a famous critic, distin guish the true humorist, for his book is equally noteworthy for " a lucky hitting upon what is strange and for a crafty wresting of obvious matter to the purpose."

A Great French Scientist.

Although Louis Pusteur had long ranked smong the most eminent of contemporary physicists, and had conferred important seres upon his countrymen by his discoveries relating to maladies peculiar to the silk worm, to wine, to vinegar, and to beer, and by his ap plication of the process of vaccination to splenic fever it was not until he had demonstrated that hydrophobia also could be rendered harmless by attenuative precautions that his name Eccame widely known in the United States. great experimentalist now published by the Appletons will receive a popular as well as a professional welcome. The story of Pasteur's bilievements is here recounted by his son-inlaw, whose lack of any special scientific qualifications for the task is, for the purpose of this book, more than compensated by the absence of technical terms and a lively perception of the facts and deductions most likely to interest the general reader. Moreover, any deficiency on the score of the biographer's fitness to an preciate the value of doctrines and discoveries is made good by a conjous introduction by Prof. TYNDALL, which alone is richly worth the

price of the volume. The therapeutical and commercial applications of Pasteur's discoveries do not seem to have been distinctly contemplated by him at any epoch of his life, and he began with labors in a wholly different direction. We refer to his discovery of crystalline facets in the tartrates of ammonia and soda, and the power of these facets, according as they were right-handed or left handed, to turn respectively the plane of polar-Pasteur the left-handed tartrate was unknown. He extracted, too, from the tartrates acids which behaved similarly in regard to polarized light, and gave rise to some remarkable deductions with reference to molecular dissymmetry. accepted by Prof. Tyndall. It is easy to understand why the large class of people who, in their dread of materialism, are ready to welcome any generalizations differentiating the living world from the dead, should have acclaimed Pastour's researches in this field, which, in his opinion, pointed to an irrefragable physical barrier between organic and inorganic nature. Never." he says, " have you been able to produce in the inboratory by the ordinary processes of chemistry, a dissymmetric molecule; other words, a substance, which, in a state of solution, where molecular forces are paramount, has the power of causing a polarized beam to rotate. This power belongs exclusively to derivatives from the living world." comment on this proposition, Prof. Tyndall deems it "hazardous, where so many supposed distinctions between organic and inorganic have been swept away to erect a new one. For his part, he frankly confesses disbelief in the permanence of Pasteur's barrier. M. Pasteur was divorted from researches in

the domain of molecular physics to the line of investigation which has made his fame almost aterminous with the enlightened world, by an incident which led him to ascribe the forentation of commercial tartrate of lime to the multiplication of a microscopic organism. Renceforth his life was devoted for many years to an exploration of the phenomena of for-mentation, until he had completely verified the conception that ferments are, in all cases, living things, and that the substances formerly regarded as ferments are in reality the food of e ferments. He studied, for example, acetic fermentation, and found that the conversion of wine into vinegar is the work of a minute fungus, which, requiring free oxygen for its nutrition, overspreads the surface of the fermenting liquid. Having next examined the deterioration of vinegar, he revealed its cause and the means of preventing it. He it was who defined the part played by the little cel-like organisms which are often observed to swarm in vinegar casks. Pasteur then turned his attention to the manufacture and maladies of wine, tracing each of the disorders to its specific organism, which, acting as a ferment. produces substances the reverse of agreeable I the same channel, and prevalled to some ex-

to the palate. By the simplest of devices the subjection of bottled wines for a single minute to a temperature of 122° Fabr. - Pasteur abolshed at a stroke, without the slightest injury to the contents of the bottles, the causes of wine disease. After this triumph came the studies on beer, which cleared up many mysteries of the brewery. The sourness, putrid ty, and other maladies of beer were traced by l'asteur to special "ferments of disease totally different form, and therefore easily distinguishable by the microscope from the true tournla or yeast plant. About the same time, the silk husbandry of France being in state of rule. Pasteur took up the investigation of the diseases of silkworms. He proved that he germ of the malady, a vibratory corpuscie, might be present in the eggs or in the worms and yet escape detection by the microscope. In the moths, on the other hand, the germ reached a development so distinct as to render its recognition immediate. It was thus shown by Pasteur that the problem of the revival of the French silk husbandry reduced itself to the separation of the healthy from the unhealthy moths, and the exclusive employment of the

eggs of the former. By his studies of the phenomens of fermenation, Pasteur was powerfully impelled to em brace the germ theory of infectious disease, although he was long reluctant, not being a physician, to trench on the physician's field. But about 1876 he established the parasitic origin of fowl cholers, and subsequently demonstrated that cattle could be saved by vaccination from the destructive splenic fever. By 1883 nearly 500,000 cattle had been treated in France with the attenuated virus of this

It is well known that his latest aim has been to cope with hydrophobia. There seems to be no doubt that the experiments by which he has attempted to avert this terrible disease by other conclusion can be drawn from the results of the investigation made by the Comis sion appointed by the French Minister of Pubic Instruction. Forty-two dogs were made the subjects of experiment. Of the nineteen unvaccinated, every one succumbed to the inevilation of rable matter. Of the twenty-three raccinated, on the contrary, not one was attacked with the disease, although all were subsequently inoculated with the most potent

Cholera. The publication of a careful and exhaustive history of Cholera by Dr. ALPRED STILLS Les, Brothers & Co.), is signally opportune at a time when the disease has for months been devastating Spain, a country in constant commuat any hour be transported to our Southern narbors, where quarantine precautions are ob served less strictly than at New York Searcely domie may be considered is neglected by the author of this useful monograph. The course of its recent visitations in Europe and America s traced with desirable minuteness, and the causes, conditions, symptoms, and treatment of the malady are set forth with all the minute ness and precision attainable by one who knows how to distinguish scientific knowledge and authoritative opinion from unverified experiment and loose conjecture.

all referred to the same source. It was during

the first quarter of the present century that the

India reaching Persia in 1821, and penetrat-

it was not until 1829 that it passed from the

where it raged with great violence during the

pilgrims returning from Mecca, where it was

neculiarly violent brought it to Alexandria and

Constantinople, whence it spread throughout

the northern part of Continental Europe and along the eastern coast of Great Britain. This

was an unusually prolonged invasion of the pestilence, for in 1832 it broke out

in France, causing 120 000 deaths in that coun-

try, and having in the course of the same year

reached Liverpool and several Irish ports,

whence, for the first time, it passed to the

American continent. More than 4,000 persons died of the disease in Montreal, and an equal

number in Quebec, and from these cities the

which in the mean time had received infection

directly through an emigrant ship arriving

in New York. The number of deaths from the

puted at 3,500, but the epidemic proved far

more destructive in Havana and Matanzas,

where it is said to have destroyed in 1833 one-

tenth of the whole population. It is to be particularly noted that from Cuba the disease was

reimported into the American towns on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River, and

receiving soon afterward a fresh impetus from Quebec, laid waste a large part of the country.

It will be observed that some five years clapsed

between the first appearance of cholera in the

United States and its subsidence. During the second epidemic of cholera in Europe (1848) this

country was simultaneously assailed from two sources of infection, namely, New York and New

Orleans: but in the former city the disease was confined to the quarantine grounds, while in the

latter no less than 2,500 died during the ensuing

winter and the pestilence was ultimately car.

ried from this point throughout the Mississippi

York turned out to be but temporary, for in

April 1849 cholera reappeared in the public

stores at the quarantine station, and proved

fatal to some 5,000 persons in the city. Again.

in 1854, defective precautions at New York per-

mitted the introduction of the scourge, the vic-

tims at this time numbering about 2,000. It is worth while to fix attention on the periods of the year at which the cholera, on its

next visit, reached various seaports. During July, 1865, it appeared in Spain and

Italy and at Marseilles. By Sept. 17 it was at Southampton, and by Nov. 3 it was at New

York. Before this spidemic had spent its force in Europe it was reimported into New York

(1866), whence it travelled westward to Cincin-

nati, and was simultaneously carried in troop

ships to several Southern cities. The latest ap-

pearance of cholers in the United States was in

1873, under very peculiar circumstances, to which the reader's attention is directed by Dr.

Stillé. The painful significance of these facts lies in the failure of the most rigorous inspec-

tion to detect the infection. "It [the cholera] occured at three points far distant from one

another. It was introduced in the effects of

immigrants. The vessels that brought them were in a perfectly sanitary condition. The

passengers themselves were healthy, and re-

mained so after landing and until they reached the distant points of Carthage. Ohio, Crow

River, Minn., and Yankton, Dak., where their

goods were unpacked. At each place, within

twenty-four hours after the poison particles

were liberated, the first cases of the disease

literally swept from the face of the earth."

. .

appeared, and the unfortunates were almost

The latest march of the epidemic began in 1881, when cholers was brought from Hin-

dostan to Arabia by pilgrims, and caused the

death of some 8,000 persons in Mecca. In the following year it was again imported through

valley. The checking of the malady in New

That style of play prevailed until Mr. Renshaw appeared and fnaugurated the system of Was the Greek and Roman world afflicted standing closer to the net and volleying every with what is now specifically known as Asiatic ball in preference to taking it on the first bound. cholera? To this inquiry different replies have This required greater skill, but such an attack been given by medical writers, because, acwas more difficult to withstand, and consequently more deadly in its results. Mr. Sears ording to Dr. Stillé, who seems to have made an independent and thorough review of the finds no ground for argument between the two classical authorities, some of them have falled to distinguish the distinctive feature of cholera styles, preferring the volley. In his judgment a position three feet in front of the service line proper from the symptoms of cholera morbus. He believes, indeed, that the true Asiatic epiis the best, as a general rule, though Mr. Renshaw and several other English players stand demie has been known in India from a very still closer to the not. Strong evidence in favor remote period, but he can find no detailed acof the volleying game as against the back game count of it before the beginning of the sixteenth century, or in other words, before the after having been invariably beaten by Mr. Renshaw, adopted the voileying tactics, and Portuguese began to found their commercial establishments in that country. There is, became satisfied that it is the better game. learn, no trustworthy evidence of the When it comes to a double game, Mr. Sears existence of the disease in China before 1669, when it was introduced from India. and the frequent subsequent invasions are

as though he were playing a single gameand employ the same tactics as though he were alone. This style is to be preferred t the old custom of one man standing in the back of the court and the other close to the net. The book also includes some excellent

tent, but was effectually shut out from Egypt at

that time by the rigorous quarantine measured taken during the English operations against

Arabi Pasha. No sooner, however, were these

measures relaxed, during the spring of th

following year (1883), than the cholera appeared

at Damietta, whence it spread over Egypt,

where, during the week ending Aug. 13, the

total mortality is said to have been 5,000. There seems to be no doubt that

the cholera which broke out at Toulon in

June, 1834, should be ascribed to infection brought from Egypt. The disease was more or

less disseminated in France and Italy by ref-

ugees from Toulon, and the total number of

deaths in the latter country during the year

has been computed at 10,000. During the same

summer the port of Huelva, in Spain, was de-

clared to be infected, and Cadiz was suspected

of being so. On the latest inroad of the epi-

demic, which during the present summer has

made such fearful ravages on the eastern coast

of Spain, we need not dwell, for the details of

After a thorough examination of the attempts

made to discover the origin of this disease, Dr.

Stille holds that "the positive conclusions of

Drs. Klein and Gibbs are at such utter variance

with the doctrine attributed to Dr. Koch that

It seems no longer possible to accept the ba-

cillar doctrine of the production of cholera."

With regard to Dr. Ferran's experiments i

Valencia, he thinks that the alleged results of

cholera inoculation are deceptive and errone-

ous. "To assume," he says. "that cholera bacilli, introduced into the blood, can

have any influence in preventing the ac-

tion of the cholers poison upon the

stomach and bowels is unscientific and illog-

ical. For, if there is one fact settled in the

pathology of cholera, it is that its specific germ

acts primarily and chiefly upon the gastro

intestinal mucous membrane, and hence that

the symptoms of the disease are all of them

due to that action as their primary cause." All

the theories about the malady which are rec

ommended by weights medical opinion are

clearly set forth, and the reader will find de-

scribed the treatment which in practice has

Laws Tennis.

G. Sears, the champion lawn tennis player of

America, will be a great recommendation to a small volume entitled Lawn Tennis, by Lieut,

The book begins with a few hints, which will

be of real assistance to novices, on the subject of the service and other points of the play,

giving the paim of the three styles of service

the underhand twist, plain, and overhand, to the

last mentioned. The most interesting feature

of the volume is the opinion of the editor upon the proper position to be assumed in the

court in the single game and in the double

game. Many styles of playing have had their

vogue in England, and first and for a long time

the style adopted by the Rev. Mr. Hartley pre-

vailed. He made it a custom to stand upon the

base line of the court, making no effort to re-

turn the balls closely over the net or with great

swiftness, but depending upon his surety of

stroke to keep up the rally until the other man

was tired out or returned the ball into the net

PELLE (Charles Scribner's Sons).

The fact that it was edited by Mr. Richard

proved most effective.

the visitation are familiar to the reader.

scourge for the first time moved westward from Two years later it appeared in the Levant, but criticisms on the various rules of tennis and an interesting discussion of the best courts. Caspinn into the interior of European Russia. the preference being given to a fine lawn, and after that to a court of coir matting, a subensuing twelvementh. In the next year, 1631, stance much used in India.

HIS QUICK-WITTED WIFE.

The Telegraph Operator's Experience With Western Train Robbers. From the Chicago Rerald.

Several years ago I had a station on a railepidemic presently reached the United States. malady that year in New York city was com-

Western Train Robbers.

Prom the Chicago Hersid.

"Several years ago I had a station on a railroad way out on the plains. There had never been any train robberies near us, though there was much tak about 'em. One time the engine in a hurry at the 461st mile-post, and then hacked up. He declared that train robbers had pinced obstructions on the track, and were iving in amoush. Investigation showed that what he had thought obstructions was nothing but some of the big rolling weeds which had blown across the prairie and gathered on the track. Of course, the engineer was laughed at for his error, and after that whenever train robbers were mentioned somebody would inquire if they were the same kind that William Roberts saw at the 461st mile-post.

One night I was alone in my office, waiting for No. 3. She was an hour or more late. I was dozing over my pipe, when, on looking up. I saw ravolvers pointed at me from both ticket windows. Of course I threw up my hands. They were train robbers, sure enough. There were only three of them, but such desperate fellows I never saw. They told me what they wanted me to do. I was to write a despatch for the conductor of No. 3, signing the Superintentient's name to it, ordering him to leave his train at my station, in my care, and take the onigine and several armed men sand go on toward Flum Creek, moving cautiously and prepared to attack train robbers. This despends his window when he came up for orders, as usual, two of the men hiding in the office ready to shoot me if I attempted to give the alarm. The secondrels expected by this means to have the train left at their mercy. I told them No. 3 was four hours late, and tried to sear them out that way. Then I tried to delay matters so that No. 3 would come before I got the telegram ready. But they means to have the train left at their mercy. I told them No. 3 was four hours late, and the telephone in well and the left of a new the means to defeat the robbers but I could not think of anything for a long time. Suddenly I remombered my

A Swarm of Bees in a London Shop, From the Lendon Standard.

Much consternation was caused in the shop

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

Tontb. From the English Illustrated Maga Oh! strange inconsequence of youth, When days were lived from hand to mouth, and thought ran round an empty ring In foolish, sweet imagining. We handled love in children fashion, The name above and not the passion; The world and life were things so small, Our little wit encompassed all?

We took our being as our faith For granted, drew our easy breath, And rarely stayed to wonder why We were set here to hive and dis. Vacue dreams we had, a grander Fate Our lives would meeted and dominate, Till we should stand some far-off day More gothike than of merial clay. Strong Fate: we meet thee but to find A soul and all that her behind; We lose Youth's Paradise and gain A world of Duty and of Pain.

> The Malden. From the Ingleside.

No blushing danghier of the morn. Can vie with her of woman born; No face at windows of the spring Is like a virgin blossoming Retwint the blue lids of the sky: No orb there mates a maiden's eget Not mighty Mars' unfailing lance Can match the mischief of its gianos. Nature, how weak art thou to harm, As does a dear unsleaved arm! Thy rocks weight rickie into sand With tingles from a dimpled hand.

What swaying shapes of sun or shade Approach the motions of a maid? What snowy curve by winter traced Can take the taper of her walst? And that soft darkness of her hair, The twilight sindes—ab, their despair I Not all the striving stars begulle As may one memory of her smile. That foolish lips should speak so wise, Makes merriment from earth to akies; May, nature, drop a dewy tear For solemn knowledge bought so dear.

From Boutchold Words. Cold fa'ls the autumn eve on sand and shingle.
The breakers lift themselves with rush and roar,
And myriad ghost-like voices sarge and mingle,
Along the lonely shore.

Hope has long since with summer hours abated, And faith cube to and fro, like youder tide, And patient love, though site so long hath waited, Is not yet glorified.

Oh, thou heart's dearest, take me, hide me, hold me Close in the tranquit keeping of thy breast, For storm and strike and stress of fears enfold me, And the great sea's unrest. The Female Tonsorial Artist

Pross the Boston Courter.

Oh, sweet innovation! Whenever the heart With a burden of secrew is laden, we'll put on our har, for the barbers we'll start, To be chinned by a beautiful maiden.

We know she won't hore us with talk about trade, Or base ball, or dogs, or athieties, Or prize fights, or ballet girls, lightly arrayed, Or urge us to buy her cosmetics. She won't boast of mashing the swells of the town, Or how many young fellows adors her: She won't say we're getting quite hald on the crown, And that we should use her restorer.

She'll talk about parties and hops by the sea, Of bonnets and ribbons and faces. Of fashions and dresses and feathers, while she Is lathering rough hearded faces. Ah, who would not joyfully listen all day
To the chat of the beautiful channer?
And maybe she'd flirt in an innocent way
When the boss has stepped out for his dinner. Come, let's bid adien for a season to care, and fix to contentment's sweet harbor;

And fly to content them adjustable chair, fe il rest in the patent adjustable chair, And Be shaved by the young lady barber,

A Domestic Tragedy.

Prom the Whip.

Upon the garden rate Henrico leaned;
Athwart his pallid face a look
Of agony had passed, and his sye
Glanced in despait toward
The creature whom he loved,
"Now, by'r lady," junth he, "but 'twere well
To know whence I owe this
Defeat, that i may a'en scatter
Ills carrion upon the plait."
Ills breast heaved with fure, and his breath
Came in short Jerks, even as the mule
Pantell and heaves in struggling
To emerge from a mul hole.
And as Henrico spice, there was a sound o'erhead
And as Henrico spice, there was a sound o'erhead
And the learned spice, there was a sound o'erhead
And the learned spice, there was a sound o'erhead
And tree had been to the hole.
A bootjach, hurled with exceeding potency;
It struck Henrico athwart the liver.
And later he was taken to the Norgue,
Thus, in the webstof life are we in death:
At noon we cat the void, unfeeling cucumber,
And when the night appears
A three-ring circus storts within our bowels;
There is nothing certain, my jords,
Save the runs of Domocrats for Post Offices. From the Whip. There is nothing certain, my lords, Save the rush of Democrats for Post Offices.

Pies. From Our Little Ones. Oh, the apple pie is a very nice pia.
A very nice pie, indeed;
And some there are who say to me.
"Of all it takes the lead."
And the minter pie, too, is a very good pia,
As good as good can be, rown enough,
And the raisme—one—two—three. And the raisms—one—two—three.
And the numban hie is a very nice pic,
For now and then, you know;
If it's well made the fairly goods.
As squash and punckingo.
And the cherry pic is a very nice pic,
Of fruit so tart and red;
And many a child will call this pic.
Of every sort ahead,
But the greatest pices in all the land,
If you listen well to me,
Are the dear sand ines the children make
In the summer by the sea.

Three Sight-es.

From the Wathington Hatchet. Mand watched the ship with stream And aching heart, sail out the hay; And waiting there that dismal day. Her besom rose and fell with sighs. Great giant cliffs in warrior gaise Threew up the spray with mighty hand; And all day long old ocean grand, Her becom rose and fell with sights.

Yet, when to port Mand's eager eyes. The ship discerned, and Si with grace. D.d lexp asbore, in stout embrace. Her bosom rose and fell with Si's. De Watermillin,

From the Arkansaw Traveler. Oh, de gloyus watermillin, it hab come.
Bring out de file, boys, fetch out de drum,
An' less gin er sar nade to dis oid frien'.
Dat sorter makes brudders outen air nigger men.
Yer may talk er boul de eatin' dat de grast men take—
Talk er boul de 'lasses, de honey and de cake—
Yer may talk er boul it in!, but den whit's de use?
Fer der ain't nuthin' sweeter den de watermillin juice.

Oh, er hi, ho, Aunt Lindy,
Yetch out de butcher Kuife, de butcher knife, de
butcher Kuife,
Oh, er hi, ho, Aunt Cindy,
Yetch out de ro'n cob han'le ole carver, carver,
fetch out de oo'n cob han'le ole carver. Oh, good John de Baptist ent un de locus.
Fur on dat grub he had drawed down er focus.
Fur on dat grub he had drawed down er focus.
But Fil bet yer my had dat he'd been mighty willin'
Ter turn loose de bur an 'grab de watermillin.
Oh, bacon it am fire, an' de horeake mighty good.
De stud de puisson wants when he haster chup de wood
But when he takes de hapulness o's ettin' in de abade
De millin am de best chuck dat ever waz made.

Oh, er hi, ho, Aunt Lindy,
Fetch out de buicher kuife, de buicher knife, de
butcher knife.
Oh, er hi, ho, Aunt Cindy,
Fetch out de co'n cob han'le old carver, carver,
fetch out de co'n cob han'le ole carver.

Money Matters.

From the Chicago Sun. Tis a joke To be dead broke. Nor is it sport. Life's joy is enapped. You're disgusted. Fun is barred up. There's no delight When coin is tight. But you can win And buy up stocks. If you've got the rocks. If you've the dust. And play at enchre With fithy lucre. And cut up tricks And never mone With lots of sonp. And live quite fine, O.

And gayly rush When you are flush. Many Amithi, but Prw Joneses. From the Boston Globe.

And feed the tramps
If you've got the stamps.

Of the 15.363 men who received degrees from Harvard University previous to this year 127 hore the somewhat familiar name of smith. Williams is not considered a very common name, yet its bearry come and Brownest negative running the familiar of the famili

Why His Hat Sank.

Prom the Boston Courier.

A partially intoxicated man fell overboard from a boat the other day, and after being fished out of the water looked around and asked:

"Where's my hat?"
The hat was now here to be seen.
"I suess," said one, "I to mist have sunk."
"I would see hat minds it shall," the owner grambled.
"Probably because there was a brick in it."
"Process no more said."

TRADE CATALOGUES.

A Portune is Sometimes Paid for an Edition

" American illustrated trade catalogues excel all others in the world," said a printer yesterday. "No other country produces any in comparison. With them catalogue printing has become a wonderful and distinct business in itself. It is conceded by the most distinguished European art critics that Americans and have well nigh done so in wood engraving. The great silverware houses of this city pub lish more costly and gorgeous catalogues than one edition of 7,000 copies, because they have Broadway paid \$100,000 for its edition of 7,000 last year, while other silverware houses paid sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$50,000. Another house, besides publishing a trade catalogue, issues a handbook for its customers, at a cost

sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$50,000. Another house, besides publishing a trade catalogue, issues a handbook for its customers, at a cost of \$6,000.

The \$100,000 catalogues were of fello size, and contained \$400 pages. They contained about 4,000 words and steel engravings and photographic and lithographic sketches. Each book weighed about fourtreen pounds. The big edition consumed forty-five tons of the flaces and heaviest calendered paper, made expressly for the purpose, and of a higher grade than used in any other work of the bookmakers art; twelve tons of card board and \$3,000 yards of the fluest slik cloth for the covers. The presswork alone for the 7,000 copies cost \$3,000, and \$210,000 sheets of gold leaf and \$49,000 sheets of silver leaf were used.

"To print the covers of the books three colors are used. This requires the use of three different plates. The first prints the groundwork, and is worked cold, while the last two, which print in the gold and silver leaf, must be worked hot. Now, in heating these plates they expand one-fourth of an inch, so that allowances must be made for the expansion—a difficult job indeed, when some of the figures are very minute, and an imperfect register would result in great loss.

"The lithographic work is the chief point of

job indeed, when some of the figures are very minute, and an imperfect register would result in great loss.

"The lithographic work is the chief point of interest, for as many as fifteen times are often used. In some catalogues a one-page design of three plates costs \$1,200. One large house on Beekman street, whose goods include wash basins made of chinaware with colored designs, pays \$150 a page for plates. A publishing house up town, which makes a specialty of issuing yearly a cooperative catalogue, charges \$500 for a one-page design.

"The Hoffman house has got in press a catalogue that will cost \$20,000. It will require 100 pounds of ink, costing \$30 per pound, or \$3,000 in ail. It will contain sixty-elgat pages, with sketches by Bouguereau, Corregio, Chelmonski, Etienne, Sadier, Bail, Schiessinger, and Nast. The design of the book is by Charles Sibley May. The title will be "A Cluster of Gema from the Hoffman House Collection, which also conveys the idea of the book. The sketches will be full page, and will cost not less than \$200 a page.

"In the more economical catalogues, such as

sketches will be full page, and will cost not less than \$200 a page.

In the more economical catalogues, such as those issued by the hardware, stove, locome-tive, machinery, and cutlery houses, there is no such expensive character of work, but they are printed in the best manner possible, on good surface book paper, and illustrated with the best wood engravings. The cost is often from \$8,000 to \$12,000 for an edition."

MAKING MACARONL

The Labor is so Exhausting that the Men Have to Work in Helays.

One of the industries carried on in the Italian quarter on 112th street is the manufacture of macaroni. Fifteen workmen are omployed. The work is done in a rear room on he second floor. When a reporter cailed the other day the proprietor, who is a roundaced Nenpoliton, said:

We use flour from hard winter wheat and the best we can get of its kind. We pour the flour into these tubs and put in about one gallon of water to thirty pounds of flour. We do not measure it; the men let in a little water, and they know when the dough is right."

Two men were leaning over the tubs that had apparently been put into the room by the apparently been put into the room by the builder for wash tubs. They allowed the water to run slowly from the faucets into the mixture of flour, all the time stirring, lifting punching, and nulling it with their hands as if death awaited their first stop to rest.

"It is very exhausting work," said the boss, "the next nom, will take their places. They shift as often as every hour some days. When it is thoroughly mixed the dough is knaeded on the table."

The table was a big stout one, built on the opposite side of the room. Two long levers projected over it, the ends of which were loosely fastened to the wail a short distance above the table by stout swivels. Round blocks, like restles, were suspended under the levers. The dough, in huge batches, was placed under the levers, and then three men took hold of each lever, adjusted the pesties over the dough.

each lever, adjusted the pesties over the dough, and threw their weight on them. They worked the levers in short arcs of circles, and their

and threw tweight on them. They worked the levers in short areas of circles, and their exertions made a dough at once stiff and hard. They worked and yet withail very tough and tenacious. "How do you make it into strings?"

That is easy. See."

Some men were placing a huge loaf of the dough into a vertical capper cylinder with a strong screw above it, the machine looking seriew the constituted which are the present day, "Oid Gates" was another well-known character at the Bowery, and also J. R. Scott—Jack Scott, he was called—who sometimes played the constituted who sometimes played the constituted who sometimes played the constitute of the cons an English chop house in the city, and who recently died, played Mazeppa with his celebrated horse Mazeppa, which was wont to take a glass of brandy in his lips and drink it with a relish. Mr. Brown, it is said, was the first person who ever played Mazeppa. Here Proctor played "Nick of the Woods." He was itiving a few years ago, and the writer saw him at Lendville, where he played this character and also Danon.

The Hamblin, the manager of the Bowery Theatre, was a man of line Intellectual culture, an excellent tragedian, and had a form and face of manly beauty. His theatre burned down two or three times and was rebuilt on the same spot. The Park Theatre was considered the more aristocratic, but although the Bowery had generally a rougher crowd in the pit than the Park, and fewer persons of wealth in the boxes, the plays presented and the histrionic talent employed at the Bowery were not inferior to those at the Park. Of the brilliant histrionic constellation, Edwin Forrost and the unsureassed Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Edwin Booth, frequently appeared in the Bowery, as add also Macready and the great actors add isos Macready and the great actors addialso Macready and the great actors all also Macready and the great actors and interess. Mrs. Shaw, who afterward became Mrs. Tom Hamblin, frequently sent the audience home woping to their beds." from the Bowery Taglioni, Coleste, and Fanny Eliser enchanted the audience here with their fairy-like performances, and many other distinguished artists in times past tred the Bowery. In 1834 quite a rict took place one night at this theatre, something analogous to the Astor place riot, but not attended with such serious reads. After the death of Tom Hamblin the Bowery Theatre feil for a number of years into a decadency, to be now again restored to a true temple of the muses under the poetic name. The Thalia."

In 1834 quite a rict took place one night at this theatre, something analogous to the Astor place riot, but not attended with such serious reads and to appea

waik around, but they did not waik rapidly nor easily. When the screw began to get a good hold, little siender streams of dough shot down through small perforations in the bottom of the cylinders. As fast as they reached a length of two feet or more they were cut off by a man who hung them over wooden frames and carried them away.

"We dry them on those frames eight days," said the bess. "When the air is moist we dry them longer. Big holes in the eylender make mayaron!; little holes, vermeielli. Sometimes it is rolled thin, like a sheet of paper, and cut up with razors into different shapes. We call the neces seman di indeni, or what you call meion seed; capelletti—little hats, and occli di perairi—partridge eye, according to the shapes. These are used to thicken soup, but we do not make much of them. The macaroni has the largest saie, but only Italians can cook it. It is easy to say boil it in pure water, dress it with concentrated meat gravy and grated cheese, and serve it hol, but who can do it! In Genna the macaroni is colored with saffron. Noapolitans use only pure flour and pure water. When Noapolitan macaroni is colored with saffron. Noapolitans use only pure flour and pure water. When Noapolitan macaroni is colored with saffron. Noapolitan it has a very faint greenish tinge. In Italy the King, the lazzaroni, all can macaroni every day, You should see them. Zobini, there at the tub, he can swallow a macaroni three feet long and never break it. No man can do so well in this building. If Zobini were in his own country he would be a famous man; but he would have no gravy nor choose with his macaroni, so he stays here."

A FABULOUS FORTUNE.

Michigan People Who It is Said Will Inherit \$100,000,000. From the Detroit Pres Press.

Edgar Weeks, the lawyer, is engaged in the work of looking up the branches to a family tree of an old English house starting from the parent trunk sometime in the seventeenth century. The object of his search is to prove the descent of a number of people in Michigan and Canada from John Lawrence and Mary Townley. If the relationship can be established a fortune amounting to about £20,000,-800 will come into their hands.

Among the supposed heirs are Mrs. D. V. Bell, Mrs. F. H. Seymour, and Mrs. Phebe Massecar of Detroit, Mrs. John W. Squires of Grand Rapids, Mrs. E. Merrifield of Lansing, Mrs. Lydia M. Wright of Memphis, and Mrs. Almira M. Zimmerman of North Branch. Of their descent from John Lawrence they have no doubt, but owing to the two centuries that have elapsed since the marriage of their wealthy ancestors the legal proof is difficult to obtain.

In 1827 the vast estate was adjudged to belong to the descendants of John Lawrence and Mary Townley, and an advertisement to that effect was published in the official paper of the English Government. Since that time numerous advertisements have appeared in the English papers for the heirs, and several meetings have been held of persons claiming to be the descendants.

In 1690 John Lawrence, second officer of H.

merous advertisements have appeared in the English papers for the beirs, and several meetings have been held of persons claiming to be the descendants.

In 1690 John Lawrence, second officer of H. M. S. Highflyer, married Mary Townler, being obliged to clope on account of difference of religion. Their marriage took place at the Hague. After ineffectual attempts to bring about a reconclination with their parents the husband and wife returned to the Hague, where they lived till 1713. In that year they came to America, finally settling in Walpole, Mass., in 1738. There is but one family of Lawrences that are descended from John Lawrence and Mary Townley. This family is descended from Joseph, the third son. The beirs in this State are of the fourth and fifth generation.

Mr. Weeks has collected a vast amount of proofs, the major portion being church and family records, deeds, and wills, dating back for a century and a half. He also has an agent in England at work on the case. Genealogical records have been compiled, siving the line of Townleys from 1360 to 1813, at which time the mais line of the Townleys became extinct.

But few links in the chain are missing, and Mr. Weeks is confident that these will be supplied, and that his clients will obtain a large share of the fabulous fortune now in the Bank of England.

Pollowing Directions.

From Texas Stftings. Culprit—Tes. sab. I tuck do chicken. I was prinster unite some cuicken ; ie, and I tuck de cook book and read de direction and his save! Take one chicken is litt don't say hav one chicken, or borry one chicken but take an exhibiten. Hit don't say have chicken her take, so I has tuck de fusi one I could lay up hand so . I follered dealirections, sah, in de book."

OLD-TIME NEW YORK THEATRES.

sometimes "the sky parlor."

way with the whites, it was a standing joke among the rollicking boys in the pit to raise

Subsequently the Richmond Hill Theatre,

the little Chatham Street Theatre, and the Olympic, on Broadway, just above Canal street,

were started. Charley Thorne was manager of

were started. Charley Thorne was manager of the Chatham and Mitchell of the Olympic. At about this time also theatrical performances, for a souson or two, were given at Castle Gar-den. In those times our city theatres were not the gorgeous, luxurions, and comfortable places of entertainment they are now. They had no orchestra seats; they had no separate seats in any part of the house; the word "par-quet" had not yet been imported. The whole lower floor was then the pit. It had no carpet-ing; its seats were merely long woo-lee benches

the false alarm, "Nigger in the pit,"

Why it Is that so Many Persons Are Pet Receiverings of the Playboures, Actors, and Playboors Pilty Years Age.

seared by Eating Chicago Beef. From the Chicago Neste. Fifty years ago or more there were only A reporter visited the platforms of the Cht. two regular theatres in the city-the Park Theatre, on Park row, near Ann street, and the Bowery Theatre, now called the Thalis. Simpson was manager of the Park and Tom Hamb lin of the Bowery. The auditorium of each consisted of the pit, three tiers of boxes, and the gallery. The only females who sat in the third fier were the demi-monde. This tier was commonly called the "nigger heaven," and the gallery was fenced off from the other in order to separate the blacks and the whites. As nothing could be seen by those in the pit of the audience up here but their heads, the division, to their view, formed a white and a black section of a crescent. In those days it would have fared hard with a colored person if he were caught in any part of the theatre except this pen. As a protest full of meaning against the idea of a colored person's mixing in any

CHICAGO REEP.

A reporter visited the platforms of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Aiton, and the Burlington and Quiney railroads at the stock yards yesterday, and there witnessed a sight sufficient to turn any one against the consumption of beef. Raisers of beef, as a rule, when they ship their stock fo market, show a deposition to beef, this server and the result is that while in transit several of them are prostrated in the car, and are unable to rise. Of course while in this resulting cattle in a shocking manner, and instead of being soid for beef should be sent to the readering tang; but the stock yard scapper is on hand to take all such cattle. The shipper does not want to lose by the accident, and sells the injured animals to the scalper for almost any price. The latter has them dressed, and sells them for the highest by the accident, and sells the injured animals to the scalper for almost any price. The latter has them dressed, and sells them for the highest bries. The flesh of such cattle is unfit for food, but owing to the laxity of inspection at the stock yards the traffic has grown until it has reached vast proportions.

The Burlington platform was visited in these to see a train of cars unloaded. The cattle were crowded in the car in an inhuman manner, and in seven of the cars numerous steems were down and bruised badly. The necks of several animals were opened, jumped from the cars and scampered into the pens. The mainmed animals were opened, jumped from the cars had been emptied of all except the mainmed steers the "punchers" went to week to drag the latter out. A large rope was procured and tied around the horas of each of the steers. The rope was attached to a singletree to which was hitched a horse, and the world to go was given. The dumb brute was unlabel to a singletree to which was hitched a horse, and the world to go was given. The dumb for a large of the platform, They were not given anything to eat or arms, although they had been without food and sweter in the sun. Ten manned cattle were large, altho

had no orchestra seats; they had no separate seats in any part of the house; the word "parquet" had not yet been imported. The whole lower floor was then the pit. It had no carpeting; its seats were merely long woo len benches without cushions, and only in the Park Theatro did the seats possess backs. The frequenters of the pit were a free, independent crowd, who did their applauding by hammering with their heels on the floor, whistling, and making all manner of peculiar holess. They kept up a constant cracking and munching of peanuts, filling the whole house with the aroma of these edibles, and leaving behind quite a matting on the floor from the débris. When ill-bred persons thrust their feet over the rail of the front boxes—not an uncommon thing in those days—those in the pit would raise the cry. Boots! boots! outled the pit would raise the cry. Boots! boots! outled in their nether extremities, and their administers, regarding this as a victory, would proclaim the same by loud stamping on the bare floor.

In the Park Theatre the price of admission was four shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pat, \$1 to the boxes, and two shiftings to the pit, \$1 to the boxes, The last two had no gallery, consequently no piace to colored persons. They, lowever, owing to their cheapness of admission, gave rise to a new pit to the pit shift shift shift sh turn in any way.

The Exchange building at the stock yards is

contained two mained brutes. They were unable to turn in any way.

The Exchange building at the stock yards is the rendezvous for scalpers, drovers, and commission men. The drover hires a commission man to seil his stock, and the commission man and the scalpers are bosom friends. It would be next to impossible to sell a maimed brute to any first-class butcher, and the idea of shinning it to any other city is absurd. So the scalper steps in and takes the cripple off the drover's names for about \$10.

The scalper, the commission man, and the reporter went to the Burlington platform to inspect the crippled cattle. Three badly brusted beeves were sold for \$40. although the scalper believed that he was paying too much. How to get them from the stock yards to the slaughter house without the inspector's knowing it was the next question, but it was soon settled. The dead animal wagen, a rickety vehicle resembling a dray with high sides boards, was secured for \$2 per animal. The driver wanted more, but contented himself when informed that the job was good for \$1. The dray was driven on the platform, close to one of the injured steers. A block and tackle was then secured and attached to the horse of the animal. The borse was then unhitched from the dray and harnessed to the pulley. The rear end of the dray was lowered until it was on a level with the animal's neck, when the horse was started forward, Gradually the steer went in the same direction, and in about a minute was secure in the while. The horse was started forward, or and in about a minute was secure in the roughest of treatment. The rids over the rough road and in the springless dray was sufficient, and in about the simpless. The steer was dumped on the floor and subjected to the dray and the journey to a packing house on the lower the order. When the slaughter house was reached the dray was driven through a narrow massageway and near the slaughter house was stoned into the stand, bleeding from sundry wounds. Then the butcher procured to steer with a shout twen William and John Sefton of the Chatham, who won golden opfolons in a play called The Golden Farmer," the former playing the title role and the latter the character of Jinnay Politice, a scapegrace young thief. At the Chatham also were Louis and Charles Mestayer, Field, who played Claude Mehostle, and Kirby, the great favorite of the boys. At the Bowery Rice was singing and jumping "Jim Crow" to crowded houses. He is said to be the first person who ever played a negro character on the stage. The thing was so great a novelty that he was the rage and made a fortune out of it. The art of negro minstrelsy has, however, so much improved since then, that the performances with which he convolsed his heavers with laughter would be considered very tame at the present day. flamed state. Cold water was noured upon the carcass in great quantities to prevent it from souring. It was then run back on skids to a cool part of, he building and allowed to stand until the animal heat had left it. Then it was catted to a Jackson street stall and sold.

"Who eats such beef?" was the question pub to an individual in the packing house.

"Well, it's purty hard to tell."

"Are the inspectors very rigid?"

"Occasionally so, but if a man hasn't too bad a steer the inspectors will let him through."

"Do you kill many cattle that are as bad as the one that just went out?"

"Yes, in whiter time we kill wusser cattle.

than that."
"Where do you think the beef came from that poisoned the people in Momente."
"From Chicago, of course. All the dried and corned beef that goes East or West is from this town."

From the Louisim Daily News. Ems. July 13.-The Emperor drives about

A Waterman Defends His Ferry.

From the Pittsburgh DispersA. SUTER STATION, July 29.—Our two rival farry men are baving a lively time by way of arbitrary solid neutry existing between them. Bit it, sure own his landing on the Westmareland side of the river here, while J. E. Doughass owns the Allechely side. My street has been running the ferry here for about facts years being one of city pioneers. The ferry pays from \$4.8 a day. A fivally exists between the inhabitance of Street Station and Dubrase, directly opposite. In parties in question are among our heavy weight that parties in question are among our heavy weight that some during last winter, when his news was manwhat depressed. My lineares convinted that is would also run a skill. He started out from the Medical Store, but before landing was confounded by M wall shore, but before landing was confounded by M will shore, but before landing was confounded by M will shore, but before landing was confounded by M. Suter commanded his bryinds not allow the cival folland on hy possessions, and, himself area of defour M. Suter confounded only was the volver, ordered the transgressors to retreat whice they did in grand order.

A prolonged soit was the result. Mr. Sater presented. Mr. Douglass for infringement on his rights which he SUTER STATION, July 29 .- Our two rival forms

voicer, ordered fine transferences to retreat, which they did in grand order.

A prolonged soit was the result. Mr. Suter projectived. Mr. Bouglass for infringement on his rights which he had attained by inmitation, and also clambs he had attained by inmitation, and also clambs he had charlet and is cuttiled to the whore privilege of manual C and controlling the ferry as per the act of it. Bender has processified by a suter for rist and conference of the support of the conference of the support o

A NICE LITTLE LADTLIKE GAME,

In which Uniforms are Required that Make

a Bright show on the Street.

There seems to be a sudden outbreak of

young men in tennis suits on Fifth avenue.

Those who are not rigged out in complete

tennis toggery content themselves with carry-

ing tennis racquets up and down.
"It's a mystery to me," said a hotel clerk

From the London Standard.

The adherents of the Mermons commenced as new crassical Berlin on saturday. July 11. There was a large number of people-men, women and rivides present. The meetings are to be neutroned extended as a first of the second of the commence of the second of th

Reappearance of Italian Brigands. From the London Standard.

The appearance of a band of brigands in the province of Aveilino has been faily could need to the province of Aveilino has been faily could need to the latest reports theme y feetived. Eight loaded to the reving about the measurances dispersed if the for Sinceo, and Voltarrane, and are buy recturing the foreign state of the form Manteleo. The authorities are a first greated in their pursuit. Means the third are a feeting that the first pursuit. Means the chief are a first and a find dates to form a first pursuit of the first pursuit. Means the chief are the first pursuit in the first pursuit. Means the chief are the first pursuit of the first pursuit of the first pursuit for the first pursuit fo

"It's a mystery to me," said a hotel clerk who was standing with an air of prorrietorship in front of his hotel, "where they all play tennis, because there are only three or four tennis courts in the whole city, and two of them I know are closed for the summer. As you can't play tennis in the back yord of an ordinary city residence. I strongly suspect that the young gent emen who drift so merrily past our door are endeavoring to run a bluff on the guileless public. These preparations that are made for playing tennis, anyhow, are amusing to men who particinate in more athletic games. Most men who are not rampant amateurs are content to play base ball in their shirt sleeves, cricket in trousers, and foot ball in any sort of a rig that hey may happen to have on, but when it comes to a ulce little ladylike game of tennis they must have knickerboekers, woven stockings, canvas shoes wiff rubbers sides, knitted jerseys, bright colored felt hats, leather bracelets for strengthening the wrists, and about 200 mere fixtures of various sorts. After they've got them on the chances are ten to one that they can't play tennis at all."